WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

Abbey's Park Theatre—The Mason, filjon Opera House—The Masonta, fiumnet's Muneum—Resadesy, corner 5th at Duly's Theatre—All the Rage. Matines. firmed Opera Mouse - Variety. Matters. Haverty's 1-1th St. Themtre—Commercial Drummer, Mak Haverie's 5th Av. The tre-Hounz Janeira Matinca. Haveries Niblo's Garden-Castles in Spain. Matinca. H verty's Nible's Garden-Castles in open.
Medison Square Theat on Hard Skike.
Metropolitan Concert Hall-Concert
San Francisca Opera House-litermans.
Standard Theater-Milles Tajlor.
Union Square Theater-Delits of the Kitchen Wallach's Theatre-The World Windsor Theatre-Otto a German, Matines.

Subscription Rates.

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Mr. Conkling Should Be Returned.

What becomes of Mr. PLATT is a matter of very little consequence; but when the Legislature meets for the purpose of choosing Senators on Tuesday next, Mr. Conk-LING should be promptly and decisively reelected to the Senate.

In saying this, we do not in the least forget the grave and unpardonable faults of which this gentleman has been guilty in his public career. Chief among these we reckon his zealous and persistent efforts to overthrow our most sacred unwritten law and to change the character of the Government by making Gen. GRANT President for a third term. His previous consent to strike down the liberty of the press, and his hesitating and unmanly conduct at the consummation of the Electoral Fraud of 1876, though less beinous, are scarcely less worthy of condemnation.

Yet we earnestly advise independent members of the Legislature now to vote to make Mr. CONKLING once more a Senator of the United States.

This should be done above all to rebuke President Garfield. That personage has set on foot in this matter a system of combined bribery and intimidation. He has, on the one hand, threatened Senators with punishment should they refuse to obey his will; and on the other hand, he has held up before them a promise of reward in the distribution of offices should they comply. The threat and the bribery are alike indecent and pernicious.

Under ordinary circumstances we should not advise our friends in the Legislature to give any support to Roscoe Conkling; but in the present case we hold it to be a duty to stand by him.

Suppose He Should Be Beaten.

If Mr. Conkling should now be beaten and if the Legislature should refuse to return him to the Senate, would it be a serious misfortune for him?

He is not a rich man. From the first he has devoted himself to public life at a constant sacrifice of his private interests. With the certainty of fortune always before him should he devote himself to the practice of his profession, he has, for the love of the thing, and, no doubt, from a general sense of public duty, pre-ferred to devote himself to legislation and to political affairs. If now he should fail to be reclected, it would be mortifying, of course; but it would also relieve him from political obligations, and would enable him to return to the law and make himself in a short time entirely independent. We can well understand, therefore, that, while he would prefer to go back to the Senate, he would still find solid con-

solation in the midst of defeat. When the Stalwart portion of the Republican party decisively broke with President JOHNSON, they had Gen. GRANT for their standard bearer in the bitter fight which ensued; and GRANT subsequently became

their candidate for President. It will also occur to intelligent observers that no member of the Senate has ever yet

been elevated to the Presidency. The Exacting Nature of Party Relations.

It is probably essential to the long-continued maintenance of a political party that its discipline should be very severe. Hence we find that whenever a party leader, however long he may have been recognized as such, abruptly bolts, he finds himself, all at once, with a surprisingly small following.

The last time HENRY CLAY was the candidate of the old Whig party for President, the nomination, and in different ways made his aversion felt. When invited to address the Young Men's Clay Club in Boston he sneered at the unmeaningness and absurdity of its name. The committee appointed to tender him the invitation reported the fact to the club, and the indignation of the Whigs toward Mr. Webster soon became so in tense that he thought it expedient to revise be ultimately, with great good nature, pronounced not only appropriate, but the most appropriate that could have been selected!

At a subsequent election Gen. TAYLOR be came the Whig candidate, and Mr. WEB-STER'S opposition was still more outspoken. In a public speech he pronounced it a nomination " not fit to be made," Still he gave in his adhesion, and zealously supported the ticket.

There was a good story at the time, to the effect that Mr. WEBSTER sent Gen. TAYLOR a copy of his first speech, to which no answer was received during the campaign. After the election Gen. TAYLOR wrote him in extremely cordial and complimentary letter, beginning something like this:

" My DEAR SIR: I received, some time ago, from your hand, a copy of a speech you and just delivered, in which you pronounced the opinion that my nomination was a nomnation not fit to be made. I fully concurred to the sentiment which I myself entertained. But, by the result of the election, it appears hat a majority of the people differ with us both on that subject, and as their choice has mposed upon me the duty of selecting a abinet, I cordially invite you to accept the Department of State."

Party feuds in those days were kept more n subjection, and were more quickly healed, it least superficially, than they have been

Mr. SUMNER had been among the most accomplished as well as among the earliest of men had sacrificed so much or suffered so Slavery meetings, and ULYSSES S. GRANT was working his wife's slaves and voting seal in behalf of the abolition of slavery. Yet when CHARLES SUMNER dared to lift so

of State, the learned and eloquent Massachusetts Senator was quickly forced to the wall, and ultimately worried into his grave.

Gould's Democratic Senators.

The confirmation of STANLEY MATTHEWS by Democratic and Republican votes in about equal proportions is an event of great significance.

The Bemocratic party has on every convenient, we will not say on every proper, occasion proclaimed itself the enemy of monopoly, and the friend of the people. 'Corporate power in collusion with political Rings" has, on the other hand, come to constitute the strength and well-nigh the framework of the Republican party. That party, through President Grant, packed the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to reverse the legal-tender decision. The thing was done by placing BRADLEY and STRONG, two of the company's attorneys, on the bench, to overrule the illustrious Chief Justice and a majority of his associates. Now the court is packed again by President GAR-FIELD, at the instance of the Pacific Railroads, to override the THURMAN bill; a notorious attorney is selected for the work; and the outrage is consummated by the aid of Democratic votes.

If the Democratic party proposes to abandon the attitude which it has deliberately taken up with regard to great corporations, and to range itself as their slave along with the Republican party, it will cease to have any decent excuse for further existence. The two parties will then be on a dead level in this important respect; and as a matter of principle, there will be no choice between them. If this be the purpose of the Democratic press and people, they will condone the treason of the Democratic Senators who voted for MATTHEWS, and continue them in the seats they have disgraced. But if this be not their purpose, they will treat every one of these men as a traitor and a renegade, unworthy, in a political sense, of the smallest confidence or respect. If there are high names on this roll of infamy, so much the worse for the party if it tolerates the

This thing was not innocently done. Everybody knew what Matthews was nominated for. Thurman last year, and Bay-ARD, EDMUNDS, and other incorruptible Senators this year, took good pains to leave to no honest Senator the excuse of ignorance; and even if they had not done so, the urgency of Gould, and the activity of the railroad lobby, in this purely judicial matter, should have been warning enough. We say to the Democrats in the States misrepresented by the MATTHEWS Senators, "Let no guilty man escape!"

Bismarck's Trap.

Since the conclusion of a league between Germany and Austria, no event in European politics has so effectually served Bis-MARCK's ends as the seizure of Tunis by the French republic. It is not difficult to trace the Chancellor's hand in a complication which, while it offers to France the consolation of a petty conquest in Africa, seems likely to postpone for a generation the recovery of her lost provinces in Europe.

A glance at two or three important facts will demonstrate that the main object of BISMARCK'S foreign policy during the last ten years has been to isolate France in Europe and tempt her to employ her energies elsewhere. It was not one but two billions of dollars which were at first demanded as indemnity for the Franco-Prussian war; and if the smaller sum was finally accepted, it was because the Chancellor, in common with most observers, believed that this exaction, coupled with the other burdens entailed by the recent contest, would cripple France for half a century. When the ransom was paid with extraordinary promptitude, and the French military power seemed likely to be restored with almost equal rapidity, BISMARCK wished to re trieve his blunder, and it is no secret to diplomatists that he would have crushed the reviving State seven years ago but for the firm interference of GORTCHAKOFF. Foiled by the attitude of Russia, the proceeded to form his compact with An-DRASSY, by which the two central empires bound themselves to join forces against the assailant of either party. It was still doubtful, however, whether the new allies could, without the cooperation of Italy, make head against a possible combination of the French and Russian forces. If Italy, for instance, took an active part against them, she would force Austria to divert a large part of her resources to the defence of her southwest frontier. Should Italy side with them, on the other hand, her invasion of Savoy and DANIEL Webster was strongly averse to Provence would go far to paralyze the strength of the French republic. From that moment it became the keystone of Bis-MARCK's policy to make an irretrievable

breach between France and Italy. This was not an easy thing to do. There were signs that Italy repented of her ungrateful behavior during the Franco-Prussian war toward the power which had done so much to secure the unity of the peninsula. his opinion of the name of the club, which | Even during that contest, France had the good will of the Savoyard dynasty and of the democratic masses represented by GARIBALDL. The shrewd politicians, however, who controlled the Chamber of Deputies had been able to excuse their unfriendly conduct by pointing to the occupation of Rome. But in the next collision of European powers Trieste and the Trentino would be more tempting prizes than Savoy and Nice, and under such circumstances a Ministry might find it impossible to resist the popular volition. It was essential, therefore, to the success of BISMARCK's plans that the sympathies of the Italian people should be estranged from France by the impression that her craving for aggrandizement in Africa was a fatal bar to the expansion of the peninsular kingdom. Accordingly, it was suggested to M. Waddington at Berlin that Germany would not oppose an arrangement by which the Porte, in return for cern that opinion. You only gave expression | tain considerations, should make over the Tunisian regency to France. At that time, however, French influence was virtually dominant in Tunis, and no positive gain seemed likely to attend overt annexation; and so BISMARCK's proffer was, after some hesitation, declined, not without a vague suspicion on the part of the French Ministry that they had narrowly missed fall-

ing into a snare. But what France could not be coaxed into accepting from her enemy, she could be impelled to grasp from a natural dislike to see a strong European power established on be founders of the Republican party. Few her Algerian frontier, and competing with her for the respect and obedience of the much in the cause. When Hamilton Fish | Mohammedan population. No sooner was was officiating at Union-Saving and Pro- the Berlin Congress over than the semifilelal press in Germany began to urge Italy to take what France had said she for BRECKINKINGE, CHARLES SUMNER was did not want, and for five years peaten to the point of death for his manifest no effort has been spared in this quarter to encourage the Italian people in their easily awakened aspirations much as his little flager against Grant's | for possessions in Africa. As for the German Administration, because, as he thought, one | Ambassadors in Italy, they were instructed of his old anti-slavery allies had been badly | to say that, while BISMARCK might feel con-

tenance an annexation of Tunis by France, he had the best of reasons for believing that this course would never be pursued by the republic. For his own part, the Chancellor professed to put implicit faith in the assurances of the French Foreign Office; and he doubtless hinted that a State which could be guilty of perfldy after such declarations would forfeit any claim upon the comity of nations. Thus stimulated and advised, the CarnoLi Ministry permitted their agent at Tunis, M. Maccio, to carry on his machinations, and the subjects of King HUMBERT were gradually wrought up to the conviction that the old realm of Carthage should and would fall once more under the control of Rome. These manœuvres culminated in the mis-

sion of the Bey's son to the King of Italy

and in the almost total eclipse of French influence in Tunis. The Kroumirs, always intractable, naturally took advantage of the situation to make one of their periodic incursions into Algerine territory, and the French, who before had been satisfied with repelling them, seized the occasion to advance in force into the regency. The outcome of the expedition has been that the Bey, a virtual prisoner in his palace, accepts terms tantamount to the recognition of a French protectorate, and sees his capital occupied by French troops. Hereupon the CAIROLI Ministry, on the point of succumbing to the popular indignation, implores the German Chancellor to convoke a Congress and bring France to her knees. But that is not BISMARCK'S cue. He has effectually embroiled France and Italy. He has engendered an animosity which might be pacified by the humiliation of France, but which nothing can allay so long as the French army remains master of the regency. Accordingly. Germany declines to summon a Congress in regard to Tunisian affairs for several reasons. First, because the matter is not important enough to justify so grave a measure, and also because the last Congress authorized France to take, though in a widely different way, the precise step she has adopted. But while the Chancellor declares himself hampered by his declarations of five years ago, and thus emphasizes his own unswerving fidelity to his word, he does not fail to intimate his astonishment and dismay at the perfidy of the French Government. You see, he says in substance, what sort of an ally the French republic would prove to you, an ally which, like the Government of Napoleon III., is incapable of loyal cooperation. Look, he will add, at the difference in the conduct of Prussia and France. The latter-State helped you to gain Lombardy and robbed you of Savoy and Nice. Through Prussia you got Venetia and Rome, and were asked to give nothing in exchange. And as to this Tunisian affair, you Italians are the victims of a dog-in-themanger policy. France refused the regency, and has since repeatedly disclaimed all thought of annexation. But the moment Italy stretched forth her hand, all these fine professions were forgotten. But never mind, concludes BISMARCK; bide your time; your turn will come some day. You know me throughout this business as a man who says what he means and does what he says; and I pledge you my word that Italy shall not be cheated with

impunity. Does any one who observes the effect produced in Italy and England think that France is to be congratulated on the seizure of Tunis? It seems an obvious trap that BISMARCK laid. But France has fallen into it.

If He Had Only Had the Courage!

Senator CONKLING is a man of high intellectual force, and there are points in his nature which inspire his friends with warm and lasting attachment toward him. But with all these gifts, and with the great opportunities that have been opened up before hlm, the one supreme occasion of his life found him unequal and incompetent. Where he might have been great in the high sense

of the word, he proved a lamentable tailure. It is to the honor of this distinguished man that no corruption has stained his personal fame. He has had no share it spoils of any act of public plunder. His proud soul could not brook such degradation. Neither is cheating in politics a feature of his history.

When the Fraud of 1876 was approaching its consummation, Roscoe Conkling was a member of the Senate. He had taken no part in the conspiracy. He knew that Mr. TILDEN had been elected, and he knew that a plot had been devised to deprive him of office and to put the defeated candidate in his place. No delusion, no sophistry clouded the mind of the Senator concerning any stage of the transaction. He understood it clearly from beginning to end, and he hated it with a wholesome and genuine hatred. Indeed, through all the four years of HAYES'S Administration, Mr. CONKLING, when among his friends, never spoke of that wretched

creature except as RATHEBFRAUD B. HAYES. Before the deed was completed, there was a time when a bold word from Roscor CONKLING might have arrested its progress, and given effect to the will of the people. That word he dared not utter. His courage was too small for so vast a crisis. He feared to break with those villains at the head of the Republican party who were engaged in consummating this atrocious and ever infamous crime. Had he then displayed a tithe of the daring manifested in his resignation on Monday last, he would have been the greatest man in the country; and the shame of the attempted Third Term would never have been heard of.

A Suggestion to Grand Jurors.

It is given out that indictments will soon be returned against the persons concerned in the Star Route frauds, although, we are informed, there are some obstacles in the

But why mind the obstacles? According to the code recently adopted and acted upon by the Grand Jury in this city, it would be justifiable and entirely proper to include the new Postmaster-General, Mr. JAMES, in the indictment the innocent with the guilty-if there were no other way to reach the others.

In the Chicago Convention Mr. Conkling said, "The election before us is the Austerlitz of American politics;" while Mr. GARFIELD remarked," The coming fight is our Thermop-Just at this juncture, however, the fight is rather suggestive of Waterloo.

Some people will think that the gale was trying to be good to the Irish when it nearly wrecked the war ship Bacchante, aboard which were two sons of the Prince of Walks. But the royal family of Great Britain is too numerous to be displaced by any disturbance of the air. unless it be raised by the united voice of the Queen's subjects.

Whether side shows are to be tried in Plymouth Church may be a question. It will be remembered that BEECHER rebuked the worship of GRANT on one occasion when the ex-President attended Plymouth Church and caused a great sensation there. Last Sunday another great man, CHANG, the Chinese giant, reated by Hamilton Figu, then Secretary | strained by his former pledges to coun- | in a blue flannel suit, strolled down the aisle,

and seated himself in one of the best pows. Of course, he was the attraction of tue day. Still it is hardly fair to presume that he was procured as a side show, because he was not advertised beforehand; whereas, if he had been, the house might have been crowded by those

who like to see giants gratis. New England mill owners say they are not willing to reduce the working time in their factories to ten hours a day, because it would be injurious to their employees. Give the operastraightway, say these manufacturers, to whis key, tobacco, and loafing. Therefore it is decided not to give them any breathing time. Thus we see that the refusal to shorten the working day may be only an evidence of philanthropy and of solicitude for the welfare of the operatives.

Whatever the degree of sacredness ataching to the Revised New Testament, for the moment the chief feature connected with its publication seems to be the trickery resorted to for obtaining premature copies. The most disreputable dodges have been tried in order to secure beats in reproducing and selling it. Sham extracts from it have already been in circulation, and altogether a disreputable state of things exists in reference to the work, considering its character. Missionaries in foreign lands sometimes tell remarkable stories of the engerness of people to obtain the Testament, but the eagerness in this Christian country seems to be to make a few more dollars than one's neighbor in selling it.

It appears that the hangman at the late execution of the Nihilists primed himself for his task with liquor—in other words, this functionary of the gibbet presented himself for his official duties, and performed them, drunk. He was heavily flogged in payment for his services, but the castigation of the bungling executioner did not add any impressiveness to the remembrance of a spectacle which raised the horror of those who witnessed it.

The anti-liquor amendment tacked on to the Kansas Constitution went into effect on the 1st of this month. On the 30th of April the liquor sellers of Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison, and the other Kansas towns closed their doors at midnight, having done the biggest day's business ever known in those parts. On the first day of the new era, a Leavenworth correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports. there were more drunken men in the streets than the oldest inhabitant had ever seen. That day the liquor men kept their doors shut and locked. The next day about half of them resumed selling-with discriminations and precautions, however. Now liquor of all sorts can be had by anybody for the asking and paying. One saloon man was hauled up by the Prohibition Union, but the complaining witness turned out to be an ex-convict whose disabilities had not been removed. Yet, inoperative as the law is said to be, the correspondent reports that there is only one saloon open now in Leavenworth where there used to be two, that several wholesale liquor dealers have removed their business to Kansas City, and that the shrinkage in the municipal revenues is painfully felt.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's Water Colors.

A series of twenty-three water color drawings by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, now on exhibition at Knoedler's Art Gallery, illustrates very fairly the degree of development which this branch of painting has attained. They were executed in the months of February and March last during a winter trip to Cuba, and are faithful transcripts of street and suburban scenery, principally in Havana and Matanzas. Their predominant merit consists in the fact that they were painted on the spot, and often under most discouraging conditions, and therefore represent the momentary impressions o an artist keenly alive to the picturesque, and who holds no second place as a draughtsman and a master of brilliant coloring. To Mr. Smith the warm tints of a street architecture of an almost pure Spanish type, glowing under a tropical sun, seem to have afforded a new inspiration. Greatly as he has excelled in portraying the quaint aspects of our northern and too often forbidding city byways, in the more generous South his art has entered upon a more congenial field. Broad and shaded squares, broken and antique piles of buildings, of orange, or yellow or gray or brownish tints, picturesque street corners, arches, and towers. or bay views at lazy moon tide, or with lines of created breakers rolling in from the sea, may all be found in this collection; and to one who has visited the cities of Cuba they will recall many delightful memories of the island when

These drawings are in no sense finished pictures, and are not intended by the artist to appear as such. He is no painful elaborator in his studio of sketches made months beforehand, after the fervor and enthusiasm of first impressions have worn off. When he planted his easel at a street corner in Havana, he did it with the intention of producing a faithful transcript of the scene to be delineated, while the daylight lasted and he remained unmolested. Inquisitive or jostling crowds were powerless to overcome his purpose. Amid manifold discomforts he worked on, with a patience begotten of no spurious enthusiasm, and the result is a series of studies which might form the basis of very considerable works, but which, on the whole, the lover of sincere artistic labor will value most in their present form. In purity of color, in propriety and picturesqueness of detail, and in the happy reproduction of local atmosphere and incidents, they are superior to anything of the kind yet produced by an American artist in water colors. The broad treatment they exhibit, illustrative of the prevalent art motive, may be distasteful to some who remember the neatness, unaccompanied by primness, which formerly characterized Mr. Smith's style. But, on the other hand, let any one conversant with the application of colors to paper or canvas reflect that these twenty-three drawings were produced within a single month, and he will be amazed at the strength and spirit reflected in them and at the marvellous industry of the painter.

A Political Conversation.

DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN-Why, Gen. Butler. I am delighted to see you. Pray tell me, now, why you voted against Gardeld at the last election. F. HETLER-I voted against him because he is a thief. You and I, who were in Congress together at time, know that he is a thief. Now, tell me why you voted for him.
Distinguished Republicas—Well, I suppose I voted for him because he was the candidate of my party

GER. B. F. BETLER-Abl. Travelling Far to Make a Speech.

The address to the graduating class this year at the Military Academy at West Point will be delivered at that place early in the coming June by Gen. C. C. Augur of the regular army, now commanding the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Autonio rem which place he has been temporarily ordered for

A Library Wanted for the Nurses. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Con-

nected with the Charity Hospital on Binchwell's Island is a training school for nurses. Thirty nine brave and is a training school for norses. Thirty-nine bawe and unselfish young women attend night and day at the hed-side of the size and the dying. They live within sight and some of this city, but are seldon able to narichinate in its recreations or pleasures. They are intelligent and accomplished young ladic, and many of them craduates for chieses. It is amain, the thirty of the medical staff of the thirty throught, desires that a furrary be turnished them to be used during their less hours for friancion. It is a cost work. Their waiches are loss and exhausting and two of them are now it with typins lover. I am sire if the people of the city knew of the devotion with which these women work how word plant good primite to these them when released from watching. In hearty every helicated may be found out hooks and maintaines scalam read, and I will forward to be Saming much to be a supported as and promoters and periodicals as may be count out from your min tooks and periodicals as may be eating. Samula severy accordable to the Faster G transact factor Eighth District Court, Seventh avenue and Tacuty accord street.

Bad Beston Men. From the Binner Post,

During We hesday night one thousand feet

THE GREEK PLAY AT HARVARD,

The First Performance in this Country of Greek Tragedy in the Original Tongue. Boston, May 17 .- The event which has been looked forward to with such solicitude and interest for many months, and to which so much of auxious thought and study and toilsome preparation has been brought during the past winter, finally reached its completion this evening. The greatest of the tragedies of Sophoclescertainly also one of the grandest of all trage. dies - was represented at the theatre of Harvard College in the original tongue, and, so far as possible, with all the circumstance and environment that attended its representation five hun-dred years before the Christian era.

It certainly is a bold attempt to endeavor to obliterate, even for an hour, twenty-three centuries, to carry the spectator back to that faroff age, to set before him a faithful picture of the Greek stage, to give the play of Sophocles just as the Athenians saw and heard it, the same in language, scene, action, and costume in entrances and exits, every incident reproduced with all the fidelity to truth that ripost scholarship and the most scrupulous exactness could suggest.

This was the task which the Harvard professors and students set for themselves, and the Magenta is more honored in its successful accomplishment than in the victories of a hundred boat races. It is in the line of endeavor of the college, a step forward in the very direction for which it was founded, the fruit for which the tree was planted and nurtured, and for which treasure has been expended. It is an embodiment and epitome of all that the college means, with its halls and lecture rooms and libraries. It is well enough for the university to beat Yala or Columbia at the oars, but it is better for her to conquer in this more legitimate field of triumph. A brawny Thames waterman can match her in the boats, but in her own domain she is supreme.

It needs scarcely to be said that this experiment has excited an intense interest not only among Hellenists, but in every department of scholarship throughout the country, and among all the friends of dramatic art. Naturally it does not address itself to the public at large, but rather attracts the attention of the great mass of college graduates, the learned professions, and the literary classes of the country This is manifest in the large numbers who have come from distant cities to attend this classical revival. Very few such assemblies of men distinguished for their scholarship have ever been brought together as were gathered this evening at the beautiful little university theatre at Cambridge. The occasion was remarkable in that it was the first representation of a Greek play in its own tongue on this side the water. The performance of last Saturday night was a private one, and though largely attended, it was but a rehearsal. Tonight the public who bought their tickets heard he play for the first time. The same thing has been done at Oxford. The "Agamemnon" of Eschylus was given a year ago at the hall of Balliol College, but so far as we can gather from the accounts of those who witnessed it, the representation was greatly inferior in accuracy and in interest to that of the " Œ lipus Tyrannus" of this evening. The cheral music was not so fine, for the reason that the art of music has by no means received as much attention or been brought to the same degree of excel-lence at Oxford as at Harvard. Then the Oxonlans used the rough, uncouth, and barbaric English pronunciation of the Greek. At Harvard the softer and more elastic and beautiful southern pronunciation is in vogue, and the Greek flows with as much more smoothness and beauty in this form as the Latin does un-

ler the correct as opposed to the old New England methods of pronunciation.

Then, too, the Cambridge men are specially fortunate in having for their chief actor one who has had the rather unusual advantage of a louble training-both collegiate and dramatic. Mr. George Riddle, the professor of elecution at Harvard, is not only a graduate of the college but also an actor of considerable experience and his training and suggestion have been invaluable to the undergraduates who are associated with him in the undertaking. At Oxford the "Agamempon" was wholly in the hands of inexperienced undergraduates, and the result was a very amateurish performance, with much awkwardness about the business of the stage and much misdirected action; in fact, it seems to have been a recitation of the play in costume

rather than a representation of it. While it is true, as we have said, that this is the first attempt to reproduce in this country a Greek play in the original, the same thing has been done in a translated form. As long ago as 1845 the "Antigone" of Sophoeles was brought out at the old Chambers street theatre, then Palmo's Opera House, under the direction of the

scholarly George Vandenhoff, the elder. In the Greek theatres the action proceeded upon a raised stage. Below and in front of this was a space styled the orchestra, in the centre of which was an altar around which the chorus stood with faces turned for the most part toward the actors, watching the progress of the scene as interested spectators and commenting upon its incidents as they were unfolded. Such double stage was constructed at Palmo's. Mendelssohn's splendid music, written for the "Antigone" when it was produced at Berlin, was sung on that occasion. It was under the direction of Mr. George Loder, who was a musician of talent and great accomplishment, and who in his day was the head and front of all thet was excellent in his art in New York. Bartholemew's translation was used, and every care had been taken to secure an historically accurate reproduction. In his diary Mr. Vandenhoff says: "Our efforts were rewarded with great applause, the approval and cordially expressed thanks of artists and scholars, but with indifferent houses, We repeated this classic disentombment twelve successive times and thes quietly inurned the mighty Greek to sleep in undisturbed and unprefaned repose. It was truly a beautiful and highly interesting tracedy aided by grand music "

This undoubtedly is the nearest parallel to the present reproduction that has been witressed in America.

For the thirty-six intervening years the

In them and at the marvel pointer.

For the clittic state interest in the present regradual to the present reproduction to the present representation of the presentation of the presentatio

distant parts—those on the opposite side to the city or place in which the action was transpiring. To all these arrangements the handsome Harvard theatrs lends itself admirably. It is quite unlike our ordinary theatres, being finished throughout in eak and semi-circular, in shape; it has a severe and classic look. The architectural lines are all fine, and the mural inscriptions in Lvin and Greek and the absence of ornamentation and upholstery serve all the more to distrisculsh it from an ordinary theatre. In fact, it is not a theatre except in name, being built not for dramatic representations but for a admir purposes on special occasions. The flat representing the exterior of the royal palace was designed by Mr. Van Brunt, a well-known architect.

The costumes were prepared by Mr. Frank Millet, an artist of New York, under the advice and suggestion of Profs. Goodwin and Norton. They are of soft, semi-diaphanous drapery, having the semblance of fine, thin woollen textures, and falling in the graceful folds that a rich woollen material naturally takes. The colors of the dresses worn by the chorus were cream whites and light grays of different shades, but mixed with no other colors. The corypheus or leader of the chorus was distinguished by a band of red bordering his mantle, The suppliants, who had no speaking parls, were short white garments and white sandais, and, faitful to tradition, had their legs bare to above the knees.

More claborate dresses were worn by Chipus, by Jocasta, the Queen, and by Kreon, the brother of Jocasta. Considerable expense has been gone to in the preparation of these coatumes, though not to compare with that bestowed on many of the dresses used at our theatres. The robe of Chipus was, in color, of the famous Tyrian purpois, which really was not a purple according to the present understanding of that color, but a rich pomegranate red. The bottom of the robe was decorated with a border of gold cioth intended to imitate, and which in effect did closely resemble, a border of beaton gold.

and grace to all their figures. No form, however awkward, can failto gain dignity from such a costume.

From what has been said it will readily be seen that the most faithful attempt has been made to reproduce the "Œdipus" in its original form. But to do this with entire exactitude was an impossibility, and having referred to the points of resemblance, we now turn to those of difference, which are equally marked.

The Greek theatres were open to the heavens; the performances were infrequent, and lasting only a short time during the suring. The same play was given but once in the year. The occasion was a festival, and every male citizen of the city attended. The dramatic performances began in the morning and lasted through the day.

Thirty thousand speculators sat to witness a representation of the Œdipus" at Athens. To impress these the actor raised himself on very thick soles of light wood, while he padded his person correspondingly, lest the hero he might be representing should seem diminutive. Upon his head he wore an immense mask a square or nearly square hole being cut opposite the mouth, and arranged with a metallic mouth-plee or speaking trumpet, which enabled the sclor or each the immense audience with his voice. Without this he would have been inaudible at a short distance.

But the greatest of all the differences is in the

mouth, and arranged with a metalic mouthpiece or speaking trumpet, which enabled the actor to reach the immense audience with his volce. Without this he would have been inaudible at a short distance.

But the greatest of all the differences is in the music. Here archeology and tradition have been cast to the winds, and the music assigned to the chorus has been entirely reconstructed on modern principles. Prof. Paige stands, batton in hand, at the head of an admirable band of instruments, not one of which, except perhaps the trombone, in a rudimentary form, was known to the ancients. The chorus sings in harmony, and harmony, as we have it, was utterly unknown to the Greeks. It a Greek chorus of the days of Sophacies could have come out of their graves and sat as spectators of the present performance, they would have been the most astonished ghoests that ever walked the earth, as strophe and antistrophe posled forth upon their unaccustomed ears, in fourpart harmony, accompanied with strains of modern orchestration.

The Orcer's had their music, but they had neither melody nor time nor harmony, as we understand those terms. The major and minor thirds were abhorrent to them, and of course also the seventh and other discords. But Mr. Paine, while discarding their forms of recitative, has nevertheless sought to preserve the apprix in which the Greeks wrote. Mendelssohn first reconciled this problem in his music to the Antigone" and the "CE linus Coloneus," and while he preserved simplicity and severity of form, and made prominent a chanting recidalize that most closely resembled what is believed to nothing of it, since but two or three frameets have been preserved, he has clothed this monotonous form with modern harmonies. In those, footstens, than which none were a safer guide, Mr. Paine has followed, and his contribution to the present play is one of the most valuable of all, and unquestionably to most of those who attended the representation constituted its chief feature of interest. His dramatic (ans. and which c

miteriality, and the King appeared. To the understanding of what followed a brief statement of the plot is essential:

If was forecold to Laius, King of Thebes, by perish by the hand of his can, and destined to perish by the hand of his can, and destined to prophecy the commanded his wife Jocensta to destroy her infant as soon as it came into the world. The mother accordingly gave tio, child Cithneron. Here he was found by one of the sheepherds of Polybuc, King of Corint, who, having no children, determined, by the alvice of the circumstances of his birth, and to educate the circumstances of his birth, and to educate the circumstances of his birth, and to consult the coale, which ferrified him with the processor of the content of the rank and quantity of the man whom he had killed, was attracted to Thebes by the sufferings caused there by the command of the rank and quantity of the man whom he had killed, was attracted to Thebes by the sufferings caused there by the him putnis with the wildow of Laius, and pieted by his nugritis with the wildow of Laius, him had four children. The play began in the case when the murder of Laius is banished from Boddo. After a minute involved the processor of the suffering the minute involved to the wildow of the process of this dread to the wildow of the roll of the content of the processor of the decrease of the content of the processor of the suffering the wildow of the processor of the content of the processor of the decrease of the decrease

BUNBEAMS

-Newport walls bear the posters of a mag divine chars, by which any person can easily find the

way to heaven "The doctrine of eternal punishment is s libel on God," said Pastor Brookman of a Montreal Baptist cource. Having made this declaration be lost no time to resigning.

-A man bought a ticket on a Canada milroad and immediately tore it up. He had staten ride several years before, and this was his method of

-Mr. Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General of England, has decided to give employment to a number of deaf and dumb persons in the department de-voted to the serting of newspapers.

-Prince George of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has written a drama enutiad "Katharina von Medici," which is to be produced in the course of the summer at a Berlin theatre. -A Georgia boy was aiming a gunata

robin. A little girl begged him not to shoot the bird, and, when he would not desixt, scared it away. The exasperated young hunter thereupon shot the girl. -Two tourists escaped the importunities of hackmen and other robbers at Kiazara by occasionally

working their fingers like deaf mutes, thus giving the pression that talk would be thrown away on them. -It is not often that speculation in highpriced stock is successful; but Lord Fitzhardinge has inde a good thing of the shorthern buil "Duke of

Connaught," for which he gave 4,500 guineas some for

years ago. The animal has since brought him in 17,500.
—Six trained horses on exhibition in San Prancisco are remarkable for having been taught by kindly means. In proof of this the trainer uses no whip in making them do their tricks, and they will readily obey a stranger. The general belief of trainers of beaut is that they can only be controlled through fea--Contagion is largely propagated by

means of the clothing, and clothing is best disinfected by heat. No form of contagion can withstand a dry heat of 220 degrees. The clothing should be placed in a box or a closet maintained at that temperature for perhaps an hour. Carbolic acid will not destroy the effect of vaccine virus but for the time being.

-The Indians on the Klamath Reservation are more industrious than those of any other tribe in the Pacific States and Territories, and are making rapid progress in the arts of peace. They are building good houses, all dress like their white neighbors, have a school attended on an average by fifty pupils or more, and own together nearly a hundred wagons.

-According to the first rough calculation, the total population of the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, as ascertained by the recent census, is 08.750.747, being an increase of over 9 per cent on the previous cen-sos. The largest increase is in the Choia Nagpore division. Calcutta and suburbs are almost stationary, the otal being 683,329, against 686,684 in 1876 -When the manuscript of the first volume

of the "French Revolution" had been burned at Min's house, he sent Mrs. Taylor to explain the disaster to Mrs. Carlyle. On entering, Mrs. Taylor commenced: "I have a terrinie piece of information to give you. Mill—"
I understand," said Mrs. Carlyle, interrupting her.
"You have left your home and ruo away with him."
After this little mistake the explanation was more casy. -The Roman Pantheon is at last to be reed from the many modern edifices built up against it. Propositions for their removal have been under discussion since the very commencement of this century; but difficulties hitherto insurmountable have always stood in the way. Finally, however, the present Minister of Pub-

lic Instruction, Signor Bacelli, has ordered the work of

isolation to be commenced for if with, and, to invest his order with greater solemnity, agned it on the anniver-sary of the foundation of Rome. -The actual construction of the masonry the New Eddystone Lighthouse, now being built on the English coast, is all but completed, and within a fer weeks the last stone will be in its place. There will then remain the fixing of the lantern and the fitting of the lighting apparatus, for which the engineers have now the best time of the year before them. There is not on of the grante blocks in the lighthouse that shows the slightest speck of discotoration, making it a very remark-

able and beautiful piece of workmanship -Scott rode fifty miles, in New Merina to oblige a friend by murdering Donovan. He found Donovan in a saloon, gained an introduction, and sat down to play an ostersibly amicable game of cards. But Donovan was an observant man, and he saw that his companion was more excited than the game warranted so he slyly draw his revolver, eached it, and laid it across his knees under the table. Consequently, when Scott cried, "I've come here to kill you," and attempted to shoot, he

received a death wound instead of giving one.

—The statistical table of births, deaths, and marriages for 1870, just published in Paris, compared with 1878, shows scarcely any change, and corroborates the general impression that the French people have almost ceased to multiply. Legitimate births numbered 809,400 in 1978, and the same again in 1879; illegitimate, 66,900 in 1879, and 67,700 in 1878; deaths, 839,800 in 187 and 839,000 in 1878. The total increase of population is 00,000. While illegitimate births throughout France, compared with legitimate, are as 7); to a hundred, in

Paris they rise to the proportion of 32 to a hundred.

The province of Adana in Asia Minor has been thrown into a state of frantic excitement owing to an unpleasant discovery that all the cultivated land between the ports of Mersina and Littighe was found to be covered with locust eggs. The eggs lie in compact layers, and are supposed to have been deposited by an army of locusts that passed through the district toward understanding of what is now a ment of the plot is essential?
It was foretoid to Laius, King of Thebes, by the oracle of Apollo, that he was destined to the middle of last year. On the state of afters having the oracle of Apollo, that he was destined to the authority of the aut

has been a gradual mercase, and in left the figures at 0.209, and in 1980 at 10.457, the real mesons in the and 1.021 respectively. The total strong less to be some Exected, 90 107 causing, 100 570 persons, restaurable 21.340 million, 115,258 persons.

- While in England 30, in Germany 14, and in Pranter Librius are transmitted as a second parties of the population, in Kinese the total research of the teacher of the t attributes this parity to the knowing I do at other appeniage of the aution test till kell taket to open letters. The lead of bases in

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